

Military Government

Weekly

Information Bulletin



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT (U. S. ZONE)
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

REPORTS AND INFORMATION BRANCH

WESTERN MILITARY DISTRICT

GREAT HESSE, NORTH WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN

23 OCTOBER 1945



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MILITARY GOVERNMENT LETTERS AND INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED DURING THE WEEK

Amendments to the Directive to Commanding Generals, Military Districts, dated 7 July, 1945, Subject: Administration of Military Government in U. S. Zone in Germany.

(Control Council Law No. 3, providing for increase in the rate of taxation, as Annex J-3 to Section XXIV) 21 October 1945 (file AG 014.1 GEC-AGO)

(Control Council Proclamation No. 3, Subject: "Fundamental Principles of Judicial Reform," as Annex I-1 to Section XXIV) 21 October 1945 (file AG 014.1 GEC-AGO)

Interzonal Exchange of German Refugees and German "Expellees" 18 Oct. 1945 (file GE-EX 383.7-1 Germany)

Parcels, Food, Red Cross — Receipt, Storage and Issue . . . 19 October 1945 (file AG 430 GEC-AGO)

Individual Repatriation Problems and Inquiries 19 October 1945 (file AG 383.7 GEC-AGO)

Care of United Nations Displaced Persons 17 October 1945 (file AG 383.7 GEC-AGO)

FINANCIAL INSTRUCTIONS NOT PREVIOUSLY LISTED:

Procedure for Financing Payment of U. S. Army Requisitions and Civilian Labor in Germany 9 August 1945 (AG 121 GEC-AGO)

Withdrawal of Military Government Sub-Accountant 13 September 1945 (AG 114.1 GEC-AGO)

Reports by German Authorities of Payments Covering U. S. Army Requisitions and Civilian Labor 4 October 1945 (AG 400.312 GEC-AGO)



The Council of Minister Presidents

A significant step in carrying out United States policy in Germany was taken at Stuttgart on the 17th of October with the inauguration, by Lt. General Lucius D. Clay, of the Council of State Minister Presidents. Now that top-level regional administrative organization of the U.S. Zone is complete, with the establishment of three States and the appointment of Minister Presidents and their staffs to govern them — Dr. Wilhelm Högner in Bavaria, Dr. Reinhold Maier in North Württemberg-Baden, and Dr. Karl Geiler in Great Hesse — the time has come to co-ordinate their activities and to exercise supervisory control over them from the top, at the same time permitting the lower levels of government to function without the active participation of Military Government.

GENERAL CLAY OPENS CONFERENCE

With this in mind, the three State Minister Presidents and the Oberbürgermeister of Bremen, Wilhelm Kaisen, were called to Stuttgart by General Lucius Clay for the purpose of setting up a General Council.

In his opening remarks, General Clay underlined the fact that American policy toward Germany is, and will continue to be, firm, its fundamental objective being to destroy Germany's war potential.

The First Top-Level German Regional Administrative Body in U. S. Zone Is Inaugurated at Stuttgart.

The full text of the speech follows:

"I am very glad to have the opportunity to meet with the Länder Minister Presidents. This is the first time such a meeting has been possible, as we have only recently completed the formation of Land governmental machinery. Your task as Minister Presidents is a difficult one. You have been asked to accept this responsibility because of your known opposition to nazism, and your liberal views. In undertaking this task you will be rendering a real service to your people and, if successful, to the world.

"I think that at our first meeting a brief summary of United States policy in Germany would be appropriate, as you must operate under this policy. United States policy in Germany is a firm policy. It may seem hard, but it has been made so to destroy the war potential of Germany. It does not have as its purpose the destruction of Germany as an economic unit, nor the destruction of the German people.

HANDLING OF MANDATORY ARRESTS

"It includes as a primary objective complete denazification, which requires not only the removal of nazis from places of prominence in all parts of German life, but will also provide for

the separation from the nazis of any wealth accumulated as a result of party activity.

"We have made many mandatory arrests. For security reasons, the arrestees have been prevented from communicating with their families. This is not the American way, and shortly we will permit arrestees to notify their families of their whereabouts. We also realize that a mandatory system of arrests may make some mistakes, and we are arranging for the review of the records of arrestees by your tribunals, so that you may recommend to us those instances which appear to you to be unjust.

"Our policy likewise includes complete demilitarization. This means not only a breaking up of military forces, but also a de-industrialization, directed principally at heavy industries. All arms, ammunition, war implements and special facilities for their production must be destroyed. Metals, machinery and chemicals will be left only to meet the internal post-war needs of Germany itself.

TYPE OF ECONOMY DESCRIBED

"These post-war needs are to provide a standard of living which will not exceed the average of the surrounding countries excepting the United Kingdom and Russia. You will be permitted to develop an import and export program to sustain such a standard of living. Its success will depend on your ability to increase agricultural production and to develop light industry. Concentrations of industrial power will be dispersed and will not be permitted to reform.

"We know that the immediate problems of transport and coal will make it many months before even this standard of living can be reached. The

transport situation is improving slowly. The coal situation is improving even more slowly, and it will be many months before coal can be made available for Germany to permit any widespread economic rehabilitation.

"On the positive side of the picture, we propose to return to you as quickly as possible the responsibility for self-government. Our policy calls for the decentralization of governmental authority to the Land level. We expect within the next two and a half months to remove our personnel from lower governmental units, except as required for inspection and security. We propose to start the election of representative assemblies at the Gemeinde level in January of next year. We understand that a number of you feel that this is too soon. However, we know of no other way in which democratic processes in Germany can be set in motion.

RETURN FREE PRESS

"We propose to return to you a free press and a free radio at the earliest possible date. You now have a complete freedom of religious worship. We also propose to remove any obstacles which may have been placed in the way of liberal educational opportunities.

"While increasing governmental authority at the Land level, we still believe in the operation of Germany as an economic unit. We are supporting the establishment of central administrative machinery for finance, industry, transport, communications, and foreign trade. We also believe that such administrative agencies are desirable for food and agriculture, and labor.

"However, these central administrative agencies do not exist now. Land units have been formed in our Zone. It is essential that there be complete co-ordination of governmental matters be-

tween these Land units. This is especially true of the special administrative services such as post offices, transport, etc., which must serve all the Länder. The securing of this coordination is your job and not ours.

COUNCIL AN INTERIM MEASURE

"We do not wish to establish a zonal German capital in the United States Zone, as we believe that central administrative machinery is essential to the operation of Germany as an economic unit. Therefore, we propose as an interim measure to establish here in Stuttgart for our Zone a Council of Minister Presidents. You will meet periodically to confer on mutual problems. You may establish a small secretariat and staff to which you may delegate such of your authority as you deem desirable.

"A small American staff will be assigned to Stuttgart to supervise the work of the Council and to see that it keeps within the scope of approved United States policy. Since you will in fact develop the measures necessary for full coordination between your units, it must be assumed that each of you individually will carry out what you have agreed to collectively.

"Today we want you to draw up your charter for our approval and to set a date for another meeting as soon as possible at which you will select your secretariat, develop methods of financing your organization, and establish your secretariat in office.

"In turning over the meeting to you for the preparation of this charter, I wish to emphasize that, within expressed United States policy, 'yours is the responsibility.' We will not dictate to you except as you violate expressed policy. We expect you to accept and to carry out your responsibility within that policy."

At the conclusion of General Clay's speech the three Minister Presidents proceeded to the business of their first meeting. Dr. Maier was chosen by them to preside over the sessions for the initial period of three months. The others, it is presumed, will follow in turn.

The most weighty matter before the Council was the proposal for the establishment of a General Secretariat to be in permanent session at Stuttgart. A draft Charter setting up this body had been prepared before the meeting by Dr. Högnér. After some discussion, in which it was emphasized that the Secretariat must not become simply an organ of bureaucracy nor an administrative body with highly centralized authority, Dr. Högnér's text was adopted with minor changes.

PLAN FOR SECRETARY GENERAL

The Charter provides for the appointment of a Secretary General, who will be head of the Secretariat, and of a Representative from each State who will be assisted by the necessary Ministerial experts. Offices will be set up with the specific task of collecting and preparing questions for co-ordination. However, the Secretariat itself will have no power of decision. This, as well as the executive power of carrying out decisions will be the task of the Council of Minister Presidents itself, and of the Minister Presidents in their respective States.

Thus, when a question arises which will require co-ordinated action in the three States, it will be referred through the Representatives to the Secretariat. The question will then be studied under the guidance of competent and interested authorities provided as required, by the three States. Recommendations will be drawn up and presented at the next

meeting of the Council of Minister Presidents, who will decide upon a common course of action and implement their decisions with the necessary executive orders. The experts who were called in for consultation in the Secretariat will return to their normal functions, which, presumably, will mean carrying out the decisions within their respective States, under local authority, however, and not under any authority deriving from the Secretariat.

ITS FLEXIBLE CHARACTER

It will be seen, then, that the Secretariat is a highly flexible organization. It may, if occasion demands, become quite comprehensive in scope, or it may limit itself to a mere liaison function. One thing is certain, it will not be endowed with any of the executive authority properly belonging to the State governments. Should a central government be set up for all of Germany, the Secretariat will be in a position to facilitate the integration of the U.S. Zone into the composite organization, after which it could be readily disbanded without prejudice to the continued successful functioning of the States within the Zone.

The official chosen as Secretary General, Dr. Friedrich Sitzler, has long been known both inside and outside of Germany for his liberal and progressive spirit. He was Minister of Labor for the

Reich before 1933 and one of Germany's last delegates to the League of Nations. It is certain that under his leadership the Secretariat will be of greatest possible value to the German civil administration without infringing upon the authority of the separate governments. Sitzler will name five persons to sit with him on the permanent committee.

SMALL U. S. UNIT PLANNED

Although the Secretariat will enjoy a large degree of freedom, it is planned that a small group of American officers will exercise a supervisory control over its activities.

After having discussed the functioning and organization of the Secretariat, the Council of Minister Presidents selected November 6th as the date of their next meeting. Meanwhile they are to study the question of settling in the U.S. Zone the 2,000,000 German refugees and expellees from the Sudetenland, Poland and Hungary. Quotas are to be drawn up for the different localities and housing allocations made. Thus, at its first meeting the Council is faced with a problem which requires co-ordination and co-operation to the highest possible degree. Once the Secretariat has started functioning, it will provide the necessary contact between the three Governments to effect a solution.

The Conference of Economic Agencies

THE great importance of the meeting at Stuttgart lies in the fact that it was the first occasion which the Minister Presidents have had to exchange their views and chart a course of common action. However, it was not the first

contact made between the three States. This was done, on a large scale, about a week earlier at Höchst (the 10th, 11th, and 12th of October), at a conference of representatives of German Economic Control Agencies. This conference

foreshadows, in its method of operation and in its actual accomplishments, the manner in which governmental agencies may be expected to function in the future, when questions arise which concern the three States of the U. S. Zone rather than just one part of it. It also anticipates the type of work which the Secretariat of the Council of Minister Presidents will be called on to do.

The conference was called to permit German authorities to discuss among themselves their common problems and to receive from American officials a clarification of policies which will govern their work. It served particularly to explain the operation of Law No. 8 and to answer the questions of German officials regarding the execution of its provisions.

Government officials were represented at the conference from all the major economic fields: Food and Agriculture; Industrial Production; Distribution, Trade and Allocation; Coal; Price Control; Labor and Social Insurance; Regional Statistics; and Public Utilities.

SPECIALISTS' MEETINGS

After an Introductory meeting, the officials present met in committees of their functional specialties and discussed with U. S. officers the questions on the agenda for the purpose of preparing recommendations and suggestions on possible improvements in the operation of German agencies in the field of economics.

Representatives of the Regional Economic Offices were interested particularly in the general aspect of the situation and in interzonal matters. Industrial production, public utilities, rationing scales and standards (other than food) were all dealt with by this group. First steps were taken toward establishing a systematic allocation of commodities between the States. Inter-

zonal trade and the adoption of uniform procedures to govern the movement of goods within the Zone received detailed attention, and it is expected that uniform regulations will be promulgated for all three States.

The committee representing the Food and Agriculture administrations discussed at length the development of a balanced agricultural program, food processing, and food rationing standards and scales. They, also, are now drawing up uniform regulations to govern the allocation of agricultural products and supplies between the States, in conjunction with representatives from the Regional Economic Offices.

Representatives of the Price Formation Offices discussed price control, price increases and subsidy payments. Here again emphasis was laid on the necessity for working out a common plan of action for the three States.

Directors of Labor and Social Insurance Offices had the following agenda: Housing standards; Labor relations; Labor supply; Social Insurance; and Wages, Hours, and Labor standards.

It was in the field of statistics that the most immediate and concrete results were obtained. The question of statistical information is of paramount importance to all the agencies represented, as without it they would not be in a position to carry on their work. It was found that at present Bavaria has the only well-organized and functioning Regional Statistical Agency in the U. S. Zone. There is also a small bureau in Stuttgart, but it is not now in operation due to a lack of key personnel. The same applies to the statistical agencies in Karlsruhe and Darmstadt.

PLAN FOR STATISTICAL AGENCIES

This being the situation, it was agreed that Great Hesse and North Württemberg-Baden would immediately organize

statistical agencies capable of fulfilling the needs of the two States. The Bavarian officials agreed to furnish groups of highly-qualified specialists on a temporary basis for establishing these agencies. Material and personnel now available in Great Hesse and North Württemberg-Baden will be used in their reactivation. It was then agreed, as a matter of administrative detail, that the statistical agencies should have an independent status within each State, not falling under the jurisdiction of any one office, as their services are required

by all.

In the solution of this problem the pattern which will be followed in future questions of concern to all States in the U. S. Zone can be clearly seen. The Council of Minister Presidents, the General Secretariat, and conferences of the type held at Höchst are each a piece of the same plan which aims at achieving maximum co-ordination and co-operation within the U. S. Zone, while gradually turning over to the German civil administration the responsibility for their own government.

ASR and Civilian Status

Existing regulations on the conversion of military personnel to civilian status have been modified by a recent interpretation by G- 1, USFET, of AR 615-365. Formerly, military personnel desirous of converting to civilian status and accepting civilian employment in this Theater were obliged to possess point eligibility therefor. Now, however, military personnel may be discharged to accept civilian employment without the necessary point eligibility, provided

that the civilian positions for which they are intended are concerned with the Military Government for Germany, as opposed to command housekeeping and administrative functions. Prior approval from USFET must be obtained in each instance. Requests for discharge under this authority will be addressed to Commanding General, USFET, attention: Office of Military Government, (U. S. Zone).

In last week's Bulletin, announcement was made of a revised War Department policy to the effect that persons seeking civilian status for service with the Army in Europe are now entitled to 45 days' temporary duty, under the RR & R Program, in the States. This decision has been modified in regard to service with Military Government, for which temporary duty of 30 days' duration remains in force.

WAR Comes Home for the WINTER



The Frankfurt Detachment Surveys the Situation

BY MAJOR H. N. HOOPER
Trade and Industry Officer, Detachment E 6

OCCUPATION came to Frankfurt in March, when the Fifth Infantry Division entered the town. By that time a large part of the ancient and historic city had been reduced to rubble.

Air bombardment, as always, left a housing problem which survived hostilities. From March to October, essential industries have attempted to renew operation, in order to provide the necessary materials to rehabilitate and winterize adequate dwelling space for the decreased population. They have not succeeded, since, for unavoidable reasons, almost no coal has been made

available. Nearly eight months of production has produced a negligible result.

Now, with winter almost upon us, no materials whatever are available for reconstruction, and only a minimum can be had for emergency repairs and winterizing. To prevent any further increase in the population, return of evacuees is limited by ordinance to discharged soldiers and those with essential skills. The thermometer has already been down to forty degrees; the rainy season is beginning; and a large part of the population is still not adequately housed for winter.

Frankfurt is more than 70 per cent destroyed. The "Old City" is completely gone, and 70 per cent of the more

densely populated area is destroyed over 50 per cent. Most of the area in use by the Armed Forces falls in the five to sixteen per cent damaged area, and much of it in the completely undamaged sections.

Before the war, Frankfurt's population was about 560,000. Today it is 338,173. By 1 January 1946 it is expected to reach 365,000.

Before the war, the people of Frankfurt lived in 177,373 dwelling units* (apartments or single family houses) which contained 520,564 rooms, exclusive of kitchens and bathrooms. Today, 26 per cent of the dwelling buildings (representing 49.9 per cent of the dwelling units) are completely gone, and twelve per cent are so badly damaged that they are uninhabitable. After military personnel (a sizeable part of the present population) is provided for,

* 10,000 additional units were built during the war.

there remain only 136,456 rooms available for civilians, including iving rooms, dining rooms and entrance rooms.

Prewar, there was one inhabitant for every room, or, if kitchens are included, eight for every ten rooms. To-day the average is 2.5 per room and on 1 January 1946 it is estimated that it will be 2.7. If civilians were to sleep in every kitchen today, they could spread out to 1.5 per room.

"HABITABLE"

Five persons in every two rooms hardly sounds like a severe emergency situation, provided the rooms function as they are meant to and give shelter, admit light and retain the heat of such fuel as people have. But what is the condition of these rooms? 24,000 of them are usable only in summer, and an additional 63,000 are damaged to a medium or minor extent, damage which must be repaired before they can be usable in winter. There are holes in



Before and After: The problem of resettlement of a large part of Frankfurt's population, which started when these buildings first oozed into the streets is still far from solved even though grass now grows over the ruins.



Though Frankfurt's population sank after hundred of thousands were left homeless, there are still insufficient facilities to safeguard the health of the occupation forces and the Germans.

walls and ceilings, doors are lacking or do not fit, roofs above them have no waterproof covering and in many places are absent altogether; and above all, windows are empty sash or gaping holes. And these rooms are not those in buildings which require major repair or reconstruction.

To repair only the minor damage in a minimal way requires only the simplest of building materials and labor. For hospitals, essential public utilities and food plants (these three take but a small portion of the total), plus civilian housing, such items as

- 6,375,000 board feet of lumber
- 400,000 square feet of tar paper
- 1,450,000 square feet of glass
- 4,800 sacks of plaster
- 40,000 hundredweight of roofing slate

are required. These requirements do not account for the winterizing of schools, court rooms, offices, industrial plants,

and railroad facilities, all of which need glass and will have to close in severe weather, or possibly for two months at a time, without these materials.

LABOR NOT A PROBLEM

Repairs were scheduled for August through October, when weather would permit outdoor work. Now, but a few weeks of suitable weather remain.

It sounds incredible under the circumstances; today there is no labor problem in the emergency housing repair program in Frankfurt. Skilled labor is extremely short and the demands of the Armed Forces are heavy, but for civilian repairs so little material is available that almost no labor is needed. If one has glass or roofing, what need is there for a glazier or roofer?

Against the material requirements for emergency repair and winterizing, the city has received twenty per cent of the lumber requirement, ten and a half per cent of the plaster needed. Fifty-four



As was the case in many bombed-out cities in Europe, Frankfurt's highest population density was in the oldest and most vulnerable part of the town. This spot in the Old City, was so completely burned out that little can be salvaged from the ruins to patch up repairable dwelling units.

per cent of the roofing slate needed has been obtained in the form of roofing tiles and sheet metal. Sand, gravel, and bricks, on the other hand, have presented few problems, but one cannot fill in all windows with brick, or roof houses with these materials.

Some critical materials, of course, have been obtained from sources not directly under Military Government control. The civilians have put these materials, which they "scrounged," to good use with their own hands, but their total effect is almost negligible. An officer in Detachment E-6 has been assigned the task of obtaining these materials, presenting requirements, processing allocations, obtaining releases, and supervising material distribution through the Bauamt, from mid-August to the present time, and the above is his box score. He has not been sitting back counting his points; nor have the personnel of the numerous headquarters through whom these efforts were made and whose efficiency and helpfulness have been evident throughout. Wherein, then, lies the reason?

WHY MATERIALS ARE NOT AVAILABLE

Foremost is the extreme shortage of materials, concomitant with the equally acute shortage of basic commodities such as coal. The effects of the disintegration of a complex industrial economy could not be overcome to meet the requirements for even modest emergency repairs on such a large scale, even in the simple processes required to make building materials quickly enough. Lime, for example, could not be brought from

Aschaffenburg until railroad bridges were repaired and there was coal for locomotives. Now that lime is available, it cannot be made into plaster until more coal is available for that process. Tar paper cannot come from Darmstadt until one and one half tons of coal, required to process one ton (20,000 square feet) of paper, is available. It cannot be impregnated with asphalt until enough coal is available to warrant starting the gas works, necessary for their by-product of tar. Sawmills must await the return of discharged soldiers for labor and the tools required for logging.

The necessity for shifts in the military set-up, to keep pace with changing situations, has had an unavoidable contributory effect on slow production and distribution. Transfers of function, internal reorganizations, changes in personnel, all are necessarily enemies of expedition. The channel for presenting requirements and obtaining releases on Tuesday is gone by Friday; on Monday all must be re-co-ordinated with a new office. Meeting an emergency situation without emergency processes is always a difficult matter. However, the fact remains that deliveries cannot be made of materials which exist only in negligible quantities, or which cannot be manufactured because other materials don't exist or must go to other needs.

Too strong a word, "emergency"? Possibly. Whether it is or not, or whether Military Government is merely trying to "coddle" the German civilians, will be disclosed by the Public Safety and Public Health reports of the next few months.

GUEST in the House

THE PRESENT housing program in the U.S. Zone might better be called an emergency or makeshift shelter program. Because of the lack of time and materials, existing policy prohibits new construction or even extensive rebuilding. Only buildings that lend themselves to emergency measures and which will use the minimum of materials to produce shelter for the maximum number of people may be repaired. It is the responsibility of the Germans themselves, to carry out this program in every respect, except for the allocation of materials to the State Governments.

For anyone who has seen the ruins that once were German cities and towns, it is not difficult to realize the magnitude of the seemingly hopeless problem of supplying even weathertight roofs, to say nothing of repairing windows, doors, walls and floors and of providing needed utilities.

IN SUMMER IT WAS CLEAR SAILING

During the summer months it was possible for the people to live in buildings without doors, windows, partitions and even roofs. With winter here, their condition becomes critical.

In almost every city and town the necessity for requisitioning the best quarters as billets for the occupational troops, UNRRA, and other agencies, has greatly reduced the amount of winter-tight shelter available for civilians. The civilians have been crowded into the remaining sound and semi-sound houses in the cities or have sought quarters in the outlying villages.

The overcrowding, even in small cities,

is alarming from any health standard. Reports show a density of as high as four and a half persons per room, including living and dining rooms. Statistics are not complete, but it appears that the average density is about three persons per room, including living and dining rooms. There are many people living in buildings woefully unsuited to the rigors of winter.

The following are a few examples of the percentages of dwelling units' destruction, based on Housing Reports now being received:

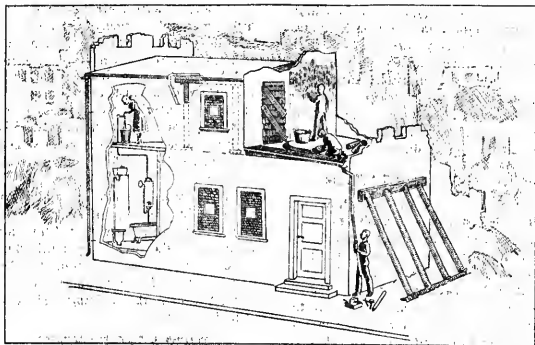
City	Dwelling Units	% Totally Destroyed*	% Damaged*
Wiesbaden	49,982	15.5	76.6
Darmstadt	34,690	55.0	21.5
Hanau	4,497	49.6	50.0
Karlsruhe	57,450	29.7	51.5
Stuttgart	69,810	55.0	33.0
Frankfurt	187,552	49.9	39.0

A large majority of the buildings listed as damaged are inhabited, but are in urgent need of repairs before the coming winter.

DOUBLE TROUBLE

The problem of making any appreciable number of buildings and rooms habitable would be difficult enough in normal times. However, because of the short time since the collapse of Germany and the complete disorganization of industry, transportation and labor, it has

* The percentage of destruction is quoted for dwelling units, not for dwelling buildings, as is the case in the preceding article. A building may contain several units.



Emergency repairs include: substitute windows (bricked up, with small panes of glass or cellophane); weatherproofing interior partitions which now must serve as exterior walls; converting floors into roofs by means of lightweight tarpaper and improvised slope for drainage; sealing door openings with unseasoned lumber; placing makeshift beams for vertical supports; improvising plumbing systems; and buttressing damaged walls.

been doubly difficult to cope with the situation. Another difficulty which has slowed up the program is the denazification of Bauämter, Wohnungsämter, and industry in general. This has meant in many instances the employment of less efficient and less experienced personnel to handle an extremely complicated program.

During the tactical phase, and after the collapse, all existing stockpiles of building and construction materials were frozen for the use of the military. These stocks were quickly consumed in the construction and repair of vital Army installations. Gradually, building materials plants were put into operation, but their output has proved insufficient to meet the demands of the Army installations, so that practically nothing was available to civilians.

Many plants manufacturing building materials cannot be activated, because

of the critical shortage of coal and transportation of raw materials. In some cases, plants have had to shut down because their fuel or raw materials supply was exhausted.

SALVAGE IS UNECONOMICAL

One might think that a great deal could be accomplished by using salvaged materials. To some extent this is being done, but because of extensive fire damage the salvage of the most vital materials, such as lumber, roofing felt, tile and glass, is practically nil. Bricks can be salvaged. Such work, however, takes tools and labor, both of which are scarce. Salvaged bricks and half-bricks require more cement and lime than clean, whole bricks. More coal is required to produce the extra cement and lime.

Recently a program of building-materials allocations (Section X (Industry) of the 7 July Directive) has been inaugurated, and some materials have started to flow into civilian channels. It is, however, only a trickle, and not nearly enough. Civilian requirements alone could absorb all building materials currently being produced.

THE ALLOCATIONS SYSTEM

In order to obtain allocations of materials, estimates of minimum needs are compiled at the Landkreis and Stadtkreis levels by the civilian authorities. These are reviewed by Military Government and forwarded through civilian and Military Government channels to Land levels, where they are again reviewed, consolidated and forwarded to Military District headquarters. Civilian estimates, together with consolidated estimates of military requirements, are then submitted to Requirements and Allocations Section, Economics Branch, Office of Military Government (U.S. Zone).

The Requirements and Allocations Section allocates available materials between the civilian and military requirements. The allocations are made on a percentage basis, and Military Districts are notified of the proportions of each class of building material destined for military and civilian consumption. The Military Districts in turn allocate the civilian portion to the States, giving them the names and locations of the producers.

FROM MILITARY INTO CIVIL CHANNELS

The German State governments suballocate, on the basis of need, to the lower levels of civilian government. It then becomes the responsibility of the latter to have the distributors purchase the materials for resale to users holding approved building permits.

To date, because there has been very little material actually released to civilian use, the shortage of skilled construction workers has not been greatly felt. However, reports indicate that such a shortage does exist and to a certain extent is hampering the emergency repair program. As additional materials become available this shortage of skilled construction labor will certainly have an unfavorable effect on attempts to speed necessary repairs. In order to alleviate this shortage of skilled labor, many communities have started training programs, shortened apprenticeship periods, and called attention to the opportunities for long-range steady employment in the building and construction trades.

2,000,000 MORE TO HOUSE

With the redeployment of U.S. Forces, additional buildings in good condition should become available for civilian use. It is also to be hoped that repatriation of the thousands of displaced persons still remaining in the U.S. Zone will help alleviate overcrowding. On the other hand, in the near future 2,000,000 German refugees, from Poland, the Sudetenland and other former German-occupied territory will have to be absorbed.

The probable lack of sufficient and correct types of food to build up resistance in the bodies of the people makes it doubly important that weathertight shelter be available. A well-fed body can fight off disease caused by exposure. However, the combination of insufficient food together with damp, over-crowded, unheatable rooms may well cause disease which could spread to our occupying forces.

Everything possible is being done by the civilians to provide weathertight shelter. They have the administrative machine set up so that immediate advantage can be taken of all building materials as they are made available.



TUBERCULOSIS Strikes Again

GERMANY is again experiencing a rise in the incidence of tuberculosis, a disease of inconspicuous character which has taken more lives than any other disease in history. Tuberculosis always flares up when the standard of living drops, economic stress increases, and public health measures deteriorate.

During the first World War, an increase in the incidence of tuberculosis and mortality therefrom occurred all over Europe. It was clearly evident in Germany from the initial onset, and after the war a sharp upward trend occurred which brought the death rate to double that prevailing in 1914. With the cessation of hostilities, the resumption of normal import of food, improvement in the housing situation, and the strengthening of public health measures, a decided betterment occurred, manifested within two years by a conspicuously lowered tuberculosis mortality. Shortly afterward, however, a grave secondary rise took place, following on the heels of currency inflation and the impoverishment of a large segment of the population. This rise was brought under control with the introduction of economic stabilization measures and corresponding improvement in living conditions and public health practices.

—TRACED TO MALNUTRITION

German experts, analyzing the causes for increase in prevalence of tuberculosis, traced the rise to malnutrition and the spread of disease through uncontrolled dissemination of infection. They adopted a program that led to a steady decline in tuberculosis from 1924

until the beginning of World War II. This was based on improved dispensary facilities for discovering cases of tuberculosis, better care in the homes and in sanatoria, increase in the facilities available for treatment, and centralization of financing and general measures for control.

During this second war, as Germany's plight grew worse and her resources more strained, the efficiency of the tuberculosis service became notably lessened. Actually, the war opened in a period of expansion of measures for case-finding and tuberculosis control. By 1943, however, the new measures, which included mass X-raying, were almost at a stand-still, and long before this a break-down in public health practices was in evidence.

SHOWN IN PREVIOUS MEASURES

This was shown in the abrogation of certain measures previously in effect, such as the prohibition of persons with open tuberculosis from working in industry. Official directives called for a lessening of emphasis on anti-contagion measures, and large numbers of workers who would normally have been in sanatoria or under medical supervision at home were accepted for factory and other industrial work. There is good reason to believe that such dissemination of infection resulted from this lowering of standards in tuberculosis control.

At the same time, vast numbers of laborers with little or no screening for infectious disease were brought in from

occupied countries. No estimate can ever be made of the amount of contagion thus introduced, but the conditions under which these laborers lived were highly conducive to the propagation of tuberculosis.

Two other factors must have contributed largely to the now-evident increase in the extent of tuberculosis. These were the housing shortage and impaired nutrition. As a result of bombing, the number of habitable rooms in the cities decreased, and crowding, with increased opportunity for contagion, resulted. It is notorious that impairment of nutrition lowers resistance to tuberculosis. Total caloric intake, amount of protein in the diet and intake of certain vitamins, all appear important in maintaining normal resistance. In all of those respects the German situation deteriorated in the late months of the war.

MORTALITY RATE INCREASED

The result of all these factors combined has been a steady increase in the incidence and mortality of tuberculosis, which rose from less than 60 per 100,000 persons annually in 1940 to nearly 80 in 1942, the last year for which the records are accurate.

Germany appears today to be in the initial phase of a rise in the incidence of tuberculosis comparable to that which occurred after World War I. The death rate from the disease has increased, and the number of new cases discovered, when plotted by weeks, shows a steady upward trend. In four months' time, from June to October, the weekly increment for the U. S. Zone has increased from an average of 300 to 500 cases. Moreover, the reporting is known to be incomplete, but trustworthy evidence indicates that there are at least 2.5 cases of active, infectious tuberculosis per thousand civilians in the Zone. This is about three times the reported case rate in the United States. In other

words, there are not less than 40,000 cases of active tuberculosis in the territory occupied by U. S. troops, in the stage making dissemination likely. This includes discharged German prisoners of war, exclusive of the considerable number still in Army hospitals and displaced persons in camps and still to be repatriated.

To meet this situation, the German civilian public health organization has available such dispensaries, hospitals and sanatoria as are still functioning. Many of the former dispensaries, so essential in the discovery of new cases and proper educational measures to prevent dissemination of the disease to healthy persons, are not in operation. The reasons are simple, but real. First, personnel available to man them is inadequate, since many of the former chiefs of these institutions are no longer politically eligible to hold positions. Second the transportation shortage is so acute that eligible physicians are unable to visit the dispensaries and nurses and workers cannot visit patients in their homes for instructional purposes.

Moreover, in the larger cities many tuberculosis dispensaries, together with their equipment, have been destroyed. New quarters are being found and dispensaries reopened, generally less efficient in operation. The same is true of city general hospitals, which always accepted a certain number of tuberculous patients for temporary emergency care and necessary operative procedures. Many of these have scattered their various medical and surgical services, and are only beginning to reassemble them.

SANATORIA FARE BETTER

The sanatoria, which are in rural regions, have fared somewhat better, but they too are subject to the same shortage of professionally qualified per-

sonnel. The nutritional level of the patients on the current ration, even with the supplement furnished by law, is significantly lower than before the war. In addition, extensive use is being made of German civilian sanatoria for medical care of displaced persons. In one area of North Württemberg-Baden 600 out of a total of 1000 sanatorium beds for tuberculosis were at one time reserved for treatment of tuberculosis cases developing among 70,000 displaced persons, leaving 400 for a German population of over 3,000,000. As a result, hundreds of open cases remained in homes. Similar conditions are present in other areas.

Hence, the German tuberculosis-control program has deteriorated and the disease and the death rate are rising. In the cities the situation is worse than in the country; in Berlin it is very grave, with a reported tuberculosis death rate three and a half times that prevailing before the war.

FUTURE CONTROL IN GERMANY

We must never lose sight of two factors. First, tuberculosis is a communicable disease, and crowding and indiscriminate mixing of people inevitably spread it. Second, malnutrition lowers resistance to the disease. Substantial advance in the control of tuberculosis can hardly be expected until betterment has occurred in these basic factors in the standard of living.

Specific measures for tuberculosis control are urgently needed to prevent a bad situation from becoming worse, and Military Government is indicating such measures clearly, and placing responsibility for their fulfillment where it belongs: squarely upon the shoulders of the German civil organization, which has taken up the burden left after the Nazi debacle. These measures include:

a sound reporting system, without which no public health program can be competently directed; designation of responsible German tuberculosis officials; improved operation of the tuberculosis dispensaries; establishment of other means for discovering cases of open disease in the population; and increase in the number of beds available for the isolation and care of cases discovered.

With proper appreciation of the gravity of the problem, restoration of control can be brought about; but it is inconceivable that an immediate reduction in mortality can be effected. Tuberculosis is unlike diphtheria, typhoid fever and other diseases of acute character which may spread rapidly but are quickly brought under control by proper measures. Tuberculosis is insidious in onset and slow in development. Fatal issue rarely occurs in less than one or two years, and may be delayed as long as fifty. It is a regrettable but inescapable fact that the seeds for an increase of the disease have already been planted. The death rate not only of 1945 but also of 1946 will represent a legacy, not of current failure to cope with the situation, but of the conditions forced upon the German people by their leaders in the long war.

A subsequent rapid improvement, however, is to be expected if the present German health authorities are made fully aware of their responsibility to the future, and act promptly to restore the best tuberculosis control possible. Military Government is already guiding and assisting them. The success of the measures taken now will be reflected in the vital statistics for 1947, and for many years thereafter. Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the long-range aspects of the problem.

TOWARD A NEW *Political* PARTY?

IT IS now well known by all German civilians that they have once again been accorded the right to organize political parties and, eventually, to participate in elections. It is equally well known that the response to this new dispensation has not been uniformly enthusiastic. In fact, what enthusiasm or interest there has been is confined almost exclusively to a small group of professional politicians, office holders, and the intelligentsia.

A number of reasons have been advanced to explain this apparent apathy. Among others, we are told that anti-nazis were punished in 1933, just as nazis are being punished now. It is far better to abstain altogether from politics, as no one can say what the future will bring forth. Again, the policy of Military Government itself is sometimes blamed for the present lack of interest in politics. It is stated, in support of this contention, that many Germans were ready to resume political activity during the very first of the liberation, but this initial enthusiasm was quickly stamped out by the occupation authorities. Now it is impossible to rekindle the spirit which then prevailed. This view was expressed in its most extreme form by one German official who maintained that the Allies had actually extinguished the spark of genuine revolution which was smoldering in Germany and which might have burst into flame last June, consuming and destroying all vestiges of nazism, and doing it much more effectively than our piecemeal method.



Why Are the Germans Unenthusiastic about New Political Parties?

But perhaps the best explanation of German apathy may be found in the distrust which is felt for the parties which have so far been organized. The vast majority of them are composed of personalities who were prominent in the pre-Hitler era. And all of them have adopted platforms which are not dissimilar from those they advocated in 1933, although necessarily much more limited.

SOMETHING MUST BE WRONG

It occurs to the average German, no matter how immature he may be politically, that there must have been something radically wrong with these organizations in 1933, or Hitler never would have got into power. And, he asks, what guarantee is there that they will not prepare the way for another Hitler? He remembers that in 1914 the Social Democratic Party, in voting war credits, in contradiction of its declared pacifism, showed itself as militaristic as the groups of the extreme right. He also remembers that the NSDAP and the KPD were not always the enemies which they became after Hitler's accession to power. The parties of the right, including the Bavarian Peoples Party, voted in favor of the "Full-Powers Law" which made it possible for the dictatorship to be established.

It is with these considerations in mind that a number of political leaders in various communities have sought to organize parties which would be free of the stigma attached to the older groups. This tendency is more pronounced on the right than on the left where the SPD and the KPD have already monopolized most of the attention. We see it particularly in circles which, before 1933, would have fallen within the orbit of the Center Party. Here it is desired to establish an organization which will be Christian in character, but non-denominational and free of clerical influence, at least free of clerical office holders. Such a party has already been established in Berlin and also in Frankfurt, and there is some evidence that the concept of a Christian party is making great headway in Bavaria under the capable, if somewhat over-zealous, leadership of Dr. Stegerwald. The latter seems to have aimed at taking over all the political ground in Bavaria to the right of the Social Democratic Party. Thus he says his party is to be Catholic but without confessional aspects; "It is intended to welcome Protestants and members of the old Democrat Party." Of course the directing nucleus will be former members of the BVP. In some circles it is felt that Dr. Stegerwald has tried to cut much too wide a swathe, and there is considerable dissatisfaction among liberal elements that the Christian Social Union directorate is in such large measure made up of reactionaries of the old school.

ANTI-COMMUNISM IS KEYNOTE

Still another attempt to organize a new party is reported from the university city of Heidelberg. Here, as might seem logical, the stress is altogether on education, and almost no appeal whatever is made on the basis of social or economic background. In

fact, the only truly political plank in this party's platform lies in its expressed opposition to Communism. First of all, the leaders wish to interest all teachers in a thorough program of re-education of the German nation and to propagandize the need for such re-education to the point where the teaching profession will be considered "the supreme goal of the intelligent German."

GLITTERING GENERALITIES, BUT NOTHING CONSTRUCTIVE

In Augsburg a Reconstruction Movement has been started with the general objective of building a new and better Germany "free of nazi influences." Beyond that this organization has very little to offer except rather vague and benevolent generalities.

Mention should also be made of various so-called "Democratic" parties which have sprung up here and there. These are, for the most part, made up of reactionary or conservative elements, and, as might be expected, their program is almost entirely anti-Communist.

In all of these new parties the German sees little that can kindle his political enthusiasm. On the one hand, he recognizes under the new names the old programs, and on the other, he sees nothing substantial or constructive. And, finally, he feels that the very tendency to form new parties is in itself dangerous, for if the electorate should be divided into numerous splinter groups, a minority party might get into power again, as in 1933. This places the conservative German before an almost hopeless dilemma. He must choose between old parties now discredited and new parties which have nothing to offer. In such conditions his political apathy will not be shaken off.

Voices of Experience



SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEADS FROM WASTE LANDS

A PLAN is being prepared by an emergency committee of Bremen Senators and leading citizens whereby 1900 hectares of uncultivated land within a radius of 25 kilometers of the city can be made available for subsistence homesteads. It is estimated that if all waste land in the Sub-District were distributed for cultivation, about 20,000 families could be placed on small farms. While they might not be large enough to provide a living, home industries (manufacture of wooden shoes, plates, tools, etc.) would offer an additional means of subsistence.

CONTROL OF FOOD DISTRIBUTION AT ITS SOURCE

THE OPERATOR of the Darmstadt creamery reports that milk deliveries to his plant have increased from 3,000 to 4,000 liters daily, following visits to eight community collecting points the preceding week by himself and Military Government officers. Milk delivery daily averages for urban areas in the whole of Regierungsbezirk Hessen were doubled after surprise inspections were made. This increased military vigilance at the source may be the way to prevent a crisis in distribution until the revival of the manufacture of consumer goods automatically attracts food to the cities.

BREMEN'S WELFARE OFFICE

RECENT emphasis on the care of former victims of nazi persecution is highlighted by the work of the Central Welfare Office of Bremen, which operates under the supervision of the Senator for Welfare. The Office makes

special provision for financial support, food, clothing, house-rents, and health for all persons persecuted for political or racial reasons. Survivors of those who died for such reasons also receive preferential routine care. Claims of economic damages suffered by persecuted persons are investigated, and placed before the Senate for final determination on action to be taken. The work of the Central Welfare Office is limited to residents of the city of Bremen, from which all financial support for its activities is derived. The favorable public attitude is reflected in the response in voluntary contributions to assist and extend this work.

FUEL RATIONING PLAN

THE FUEL-RATIONING plan used in Landkreis Osterholz-Scharmbeck (Bremen) is as follows: Bürgermeister are assigned a block of numbers by the Landrat, and the people of each Gemeinde, on registration of their fuel requirements with the Bürgermeister, are assigned a number by him. The numbered list of fuel applicants is forwarded to the Landrat's office. The Bürgermeister then visits the homes of the people of his Gemeinde to determine the amount of fuel the household possesses. This is deducted from the allocation for the household made by the Landrat's office.

TRAINING FOR ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE

THE STATE Ministry of the Interior for North Württemberg-Baden announced to the Landräte and Oberbürgermeister

a forthcoming examination for positions in the higher administrative services. A course of instruction, two or three months' duration, will be provided before the examination. Candidates for this course and for admittance to the examination must have served for the last three years in the practical preliminary administrative services, and must be politically reliable. Landräte and Oberbürgermeister have been directed to give wide publicity to this course and to the examination, by means of which it is hoped to recruit competent personnel in the higher official positions of the State.

YOUTH MOVEMENT IN HESSEN

IN SEVERAL Kreise of Hessen progress has been made in the organization of

youth activities. Local clergymen and school officials have been requested to find leaders for the youth clubs. In Alsfeld, it is hoped to have at least one boys' club of the Boy Scout type started by 20 October, and really functioning a week later. The greatest difficulty anticipated will be to find leaders for such organizations who are politically reliable and who have the energy, ability and interest necessary to do the job well. In Stuttgart, representatives of the Evangelical and Catholic Churches, Social Democrats and Young Peoples Sport Organization, have been cooperating with officers of the 100th Infantry Division to establish a youth leisure-time program.



EISENHOWER

DECLARATION PRAISED . . .

THE declaration of General Eisenhower that the denazification provisions of the Potsdam Agreement will be carried out was received with general approval by the press during the week, as commentators warned that German propaganda, exercised on the occupation forces, was creating a trend toward a "soft" peace. Military Government came under fire from several quarters, and the speed of redeployment, with resulting manpower shortage, and the desire of personnel to return home were viewed as factors undermining the efficiency of Military Government operations.

"General Eisenhower has done a great deal to clear the atmosphere by his forthright declaration that the Potsdam Agreement for the complete denazification of Germany will be carried out in detail," declared the Philadelphia Inquirer. "A complete house cleaning in Germany to end its menace for all time must be made, even if it requires the 50 years the American commander thinks will be necessary to re-educate the German people to peaceful ways."

In another typical comment, the Wilmington Journal said that in spite of the criticism "which a small but extremely vocal minority has levelled at General Eisenhower, the great body of the American people are satisfied that he knows what he is doing in Germany . . . Moreover the idea that General Eisenhower is not genuinely interested in destroying forever Germany's ability to make war is too absurd to be entertained by any intelligent person. It is about time for

. . . But Commentators Suggest That Occupation Forces Are Falling for German "Soft" Peace Propaganda.

Americans to permit General Eisenhower, as well as General MacArthur, to perform their tasks without interference on the part of those who have only a remote understanding of its difficulties."

Release of the original directive for the occupation of Germany, long awaited by the American press, provided the topics for several editorials. "The directive shows that General Eisenhower has been proceeding strictly according to orders, and that many of the criticisms made of the American Military Government in Germany are unjustified," said The New York Times. Publication of the directive, according to the New York Herald Tribune, discloses that the present policy is only a beginning and "that many of the most acute practical problems now facing us in Germany are without answer, and that, despite the detail of the directive, we still need a German policy far wider in scope and more subtle in its co-ordination than any we now seem to possess."

The Manchester Union in an editorial on October 12, warned that there is a current tendency to "soften the American occupation of Germany," while Cecil Brown, in a broadcast over MBS a few days later, sharply assailed what he described as "the campaign of pity which is getting started in Germany." Other commentators, in pointed criticism of the occupation forces, charged that their personnel was increasingly falling for the German propaganda line, fed to them by German frauleins.

"Scores of thousands of American soldiers are swallowing avidly the Goebbels-Fascist propaganda bait between the caresses and flattery of their temporary German girl friends," charged Leland Stowe in the New York Post. "These women fan hatred and belittling of our Allies... They are the most effective agents of Fascism ever trained — and they work hardest where man has always been weakest."

Military Government personnel came under fire in a recent New York Times Magazine article, entitled "We Talk Tough, But We Act Soft," written by Raymond Daniell. "Most Military Government officials, like most GI's, want, above everything else, to go home," the article stated. "They have little interest in their jobs from the long-term view, and consequently their approach is negative. Their main purpose seems to be to avoid trouble — trouble with the Germans — and they have reached the conclusion that the less they do of a daring nature, the less likely they are to come into conflict with their immediate superiors — But the worst of it is that those who remain seem to be falling more and more for the German line, mouthing, as though they were their own thoughts, the excuse of the German apologists for all that happened."

In a news dispatch to The Times, Daniell stated that the recent announcement of the change in operational policy under which the Germans would be made responsible for local government "was couched in language designed to indicate that the denazification and re-education programs had progressed to such a point" that the administration of local echelons of government could be safely turned over to Germans. "As a matter of fact, nothing could be further from the truth," Daniell asserted. "Nazism, racism and all the evils that war fought to eradicate

still exist and are warp and woof of the average German's philosophy, and thus far our elaborate system of information and control has done little or nothing to correct it. The fact is that we are terribly short of manpower to do the job we have undertaken to tackle. We cannot continue to manage German affairs and still send men home at the rate Congress insists on sending them, without replacements. And so we are getting out of the business of occupation on the operational level and asserting that, nevertheless, we are directing affairs by remote control — a very difficult business with Germans."

War Criminals

AMERICAN editorial opinion welcomed the announcement of the opening of the Nürnberg trials as the dawn of a new era in "mankind's eternal striving for peace and decency and human dignity." Many commentators stressed that the chief credit should go to Justice Jackson for the basic concept of the trials, and for his energy in pushing it through.

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch expressed the view that it was incredible that members of the German General Staff were not on the list of war criminals. "If our Allies remain unconvinced, Mr. Jackson should be backed up in urging American trials for German General Staff members," the Post-Dispatch said. "Better a bullet for a General Staff officer today than for our sons and grandsons in 25 years."

According to the Philadelphia Inquirer, the Allies are not repeating the mistake of 1920, since the criminals will be tried by a four-power and not a German court." It is not retaliation that is sought," the Inquirer said. "But punishment for the commission of horrible crimes is demanded, and more than that: justice for the war guilty that

will serve as a lesson for all time to those who seek to chain the bodies and souls of free men."

As Raymond Swing of NBC sees it, the trial will make history "in that it is a procedure of Allied nations acting in concert against individuals and that is a departure from old habits that have grown up around the idea of sovereignty."

Defense of France

THE MOVES of the French representatives to block joint action on the economic problems of Germany as a whole found a defender in the New York Herald Tribune. "French fears that the failure to deal with western Germany in the same prompt fashion that was used in the east may leave France strategically weak are not wholly illusory," the Herald Tribune said. "The action of the French Government in vetoing any further actions by the joint allied control, looking toward a general attack on the political and economic problems of Germany as a whole, is doubtless regarded by the French as the only diplomatic weapon at their command since the framework for the allied occupation of Germany was constructed without French participation. The practical effect of these tactics may be questioned. They may merely succeed in providing another excuse for the prolonged inability of the Allies to fix clear and workable policies in respect to the German situation, leaving France to bear the onus for the common failure. But the essential righteousness of her demands hardly seems open to question."

Moscow Comments

RECENT Soviet broadcasts have sharply assailed proposals for the creation of a "western bloc." "This

western bloc has been made the basis of all the reactionary schemes designed to frustrate a single coordinated Great Power policy and the idea has been seized upon eagerly by all who would like to cause trouble among the democratic powers," said Mikailov, in an English transmission from Moscow.

Soviet home broadcasts have given prominence to news items bearing upon the connection between American and German industry. Allegations that creators of anti-Soviet propaganda in various countries have as their objective the disruption of Allied unity have also continued to feature Soviet broadcasts for foreign listeners.

Random Comments

"THE professional prophets of doom were convinced that nothing but sorrow and surliness could come of the proposal to divide Berlin into four separate occupation zones and then try to govern the German capital by committees. The same dismal prophecy was made when three powers met more or less head-on and undertook the restoration of political order in Vienna. On both these critical testing grounds, the expectations of the pessimists were disappointed. Instead of involving themselves at once in irreconcilable differences, the Allies at those two major points of contact soon learned the other members of the partnership were fairly human, after all." — John Vandercook in a NBC broadcast.

* *

"Munich has now been chosen as the birthplace of the new Germany under what might be called 'planned parenthood.' The American Military Government will radiate from that battered and deflated city. A half hour's conversation with any of the American military governors who are now, in

practice, the real military dictators of the American controlled zone, reveals that though their concepts of method differ, they all very nearly agree on the final objective which their local efforts must achieve." — **Philip Whitcomb in The Baltimore Sun.**

* *

"Let those who are advocating increased food supplies to Germany and appealing to the humanitarian feeling of the world and the instincts of generosity toward conquered enemies, please remember that the winter prospects of Holland, Yugoslavia, Poland, and Western USSR are without doubt yet grimmer than those of Germany." — **Ivor Montague in The London Daily Worker.**

* *

"The evil that was done by the enforced migration of millions of Germans from Poland and Czechoslovakia cannot be undone, but quick and drastic measures will be necessary if its consequences in starvation, demoralization and spreading disease are to stop short of a European disaster." — **The London Spectator.**

* *

"We have in this country the usual number of Johnny-jump-up critics who, having shrilled all through the war, want the problems of peace and occupation settled in a few days. They have been very vocal about our alleged soft treatment of the nazis in Germany. Now comes General Eisenhower to say that charges we are dallying with the nazis are stupid and crazy . . . He thinks it will take 50 years to rid the German people of the spirit of nazism. General Lucius Clay thinks we must occupy Germany for generation if we are really to remake it. All this poses a problem which this country probably will treat impatiently, to the future

detriment of the nation and generations yet to come. Which would be cheaper, Occupational supervision for 40 years, or another war in 40 years?" — **Editorial in The Atlanta Constitution.**

* *

"This war has been fought against certain definite evils represented by the nazi regime, which the United Nations felt to be incompatible with the civilization to which they aspired. These evils are no more compatible with our civilization when practiced in a spirit of revenge by Poles and Czechs than they were when practiced in a spirit of aggression by Germans against Poles and Czechs." — **The London Observer.**

* *

"Whether or not General Eisenhower's explanation will satisfy everybody, it is unfortunate that the Harrison Report was released before an adequate reply could be made to it. The explanations may well escape the attention of many who drew their conclusions as to our treatment of displaced persons, and in particular Jews, on the basis of the Harrison Report, and the President's letter alone. This matter was ineptly handled." — **Editorial in The Baltimore Sun.**

* *

"However regrettable any unfairness to General Eisenhower himself that may have been said in the American press, the close scrutiny that is being given to both American political and economic policy in Germany, and the questions that are being asked about it, are wholesome and constructive. They are getting results. And if there are certain powerful interests in Britain and the United States that are trying to water down the Potsdam terms, they should be hunted down and exposed." — **Editorial in The St. Louis Post Dispatch.**

Station List

Military Government Elements

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER			
Office of Mil Govt for Germany (U. S.) Berlin			Lt Gen Lucius D Clay
Office of Mil Govt (U. S. Zone) Frankfurt			Maj Gen C L Adcock

WESTERN MILITARY DISTRICT Seventh U. S. Army

Office of Mil Govt (Western District)	Heidelberg	Western District	Col M O Edwards
2d Mil Govt Regiment			
Hq 2d Mil Govt Regt	Bad Homburg		Lt Col N F Hines
Hq Co	Bad Homburg		1st Lt A W Huck
Sv Co	Ober Ursel		1st Lt R. A. Madden
1st Maint Plat	Zuffenhausen		1st Lt E Thompson
2d Maint Plat	Wetzlar		Capt B A Sturdevan
R & T Co	Bad Homburg		Capt T Candon
2d MG Med Det	Heidelberg		Lt Col W H Riheldaffer
RR Det (Liaison)	Bad Orb		Capt F Gladzik

LAND WÜRTTEMBERG & NORTH BADEN.

E-1	Stuttgart	Land Württemberg & North Baden	Col W W Dawson
Württemberg Section			
Co A	Stuttgart		Capt O Martin
E-1	Stuttgart	Württemberg Section	Col W W Dawson
F-10	Stuttgart	SK Stuttgart	Lt Col C L Jackson
F-11	Ulm	SK-LK Ulm	Lt Col H M Coverly
G-20	Aalen	LK Aalen	Maj J K Owen
G-21	Boblingen	LK Boblingen	Capt W A Becker
G-22	Crailsheim	LK Crailsheim	Lt Col R L Rogers
G-23	Esslingen	LK Esslingen	Maj J I Taylor
G-24	Gmünd	LK Gmünd	Capt E T Casey
G-25	Göppingen	LK Göppingen	Maj S R Marsh
G-26	Schwabisch Hall	LK Hall	Maj W T Neel
G-27	Heidenheim	LK Heidenheim	Capt F R Edwards
G-28	Heilbronn	LK Heilbronn	Maj H M Montgomery
G-29	Ludwigsburg	LK Ludwigsburg	Maj J. Lindsey
G-30	Waiblingen	LK Waiblingen	Capt H W Freeman
H-50	Backnang	LK Backnang	Capt G D Burchell
H-51	Heilbronn	SK Heilbronn	Maj M L Hoover
H-52	Künzelsau	LK Künzelsau	1st Lt H. B. Henry
H-53	Leonberg	LK Leonberg	Capt R S Doetz
H-54	Bad Mergentheim	LK Mergentheim	Capt S L Haber
H-55	Nürtingen	LK Nürtingen	Capt S A Warren
H-56	Ohringen	LK Ohringen	1st Lt M Korson
H-57	Ulm	Warehouse Opn.	Maj J M Gregory
H-58	Vaihingen	LK Vaihingen	Capt J G Cox

North Baden Section

Co E	Durlach		1st Lt R T Lynch
E-7	Karlsruhe	North Baden Section	Col C Lisle
F-16	Mannheim	SK Mannheim	Lt Col R S Smith
G-42	Weinheim	LK Mannheim	Maj B C Barnes
G-43	Heidelberg	SK Heidelberg	Maj G P Kratz
G-44	Heidelberg	LK Heidelberg	Capt H D Peterson
G-45	Ettlingen	LK Karlsruhe	Capt J W Green
G-46	Pforzheim	SK Pforzheim	Maj R B Little

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
G-47	Karlsruhe	SK Karlsruhe	Maj M S Pullen
H-87	Bruchsal	LK Bruchsal	Capt A F Thompson
H-88	Foudenheim	Warehouse Opn	Maj H E Kring
H-89	Buchen	LK Buchen	Capt J A McGuinness
H-90	Mosbach	LK Mosbach	Maj N O Moore
H-91	Tauberbischofsheim	Tauberbischofsheim	Capt J F Moyer
H-92	Sinsheim	LK Sinsheim	Capt G O Withey
I-137	Edingen	Warehouse Opn	Capt R L Shadwick
I-154	Pforzheim	LK Pforzheim	1st Lt J R Bolin

LAND GREAT HESSE

E-5	Wiesbaden	Land Great Hesse	Col J R Newman
Regierungsbezirk Wiesbaden			
Co D	Weilburg		Capt J L Savannah
E-5	Wiesbaden	RB Wiesbaden	Col J R Newman
E-6	Frankfurt	SK Frankfurt	Lt Col R K Phelps
F-15	Wiesbaden	SK Wiesbaden	Maj F A Sansome
G-41	Wetzlar	LK Wetzlar	Lt Col E M Lee
H-77	Dillenburg	LK Dillkreis & LK Biedenkopf	Maj D B Bernstein
H-78	Gelnhausen	LK Gelnhausen & LK Schlüchtern	Maj M E Chotas
H-79	Hanau	SK-LK Hanau	Maj T Turner Jr
H-80	Limburg	LK Limburg & LK Oberlahnkreis	Capt E F Duffy
H-81	Hofheim	LK Maintaunuskreis	Capt F S Percy Jr
H-83	Rüdesheim	LK Rheingaukreis & LK Untertaunuskreis	Maj J G Gavin
H-86	Bad Homburg	LK Obertaunuskreis & LK Usingen	Capt M M Campbell

Regierungsbezirk Kassel

Co C	Kirchhain		1st Lt J F Owen
E-4	Kassel	RB Kassel	Lt Col A Skarry
F-14	Kassel	SK-LK Kassel	Maj R Bard
G-38	Fritzlar	LK Fritzlar-Homberg	Maj R A Gish
G-39	Marburg	SK LK Marburg	Lt Col T A Brown
G-40	Fulda	SK-LK Fulda	Capt E J Dikeman
G-48	Korbach	LK Waldeck	Maj J R Chambliss
H-65	Eschwege	LK Eschwege	Capt A W Moore
H-67	Hersfeld	LK Hersfeld	Capt G S Iredell
H-68	Hofgeismar	LK Hofgeismar	1st Lt S B Borda
H-69	Hünfeld	LK Hünfeld	Capt H H Liebhaufsky
H-70	Melsungen	LK Melsungen	Capt T T Turnbull Jr
H-71	Rotenburg	LK Rotenburg	1st Lt P J Zeller
H-72	Kassel	Warehouse Opn	Capt J R Newell
H-73	Witzenhausen	LK Witzenhausen	Capt W E Getman

Regierungsbezirk Hessen

Co B	Darmstadt		1st Lt A L Husted, Jr (actg)
E-3	Darmstadt	RB Hessen	Lt Col W T Burt (actg)
F-12	Darmstadt	SK Darmstadt	Lt Col L G Kelly
F-13	Offenbach	SK Offenbach	Maj C G Martins (actg)
G-31	Bensheim	LK Bergstrasse	Capt A C Leggatt
G-32	Büdingen	LK Büdingen	Capt L S LaPrade
G-33	Dieburg	LK Dieburg	Maj E T Cusiek
G-34	Friedberg	LK Friedberg	Maj R J Willard
G-35	Giessen	SK Giessen	Capt J S Chaplin
G-36	Gross Gerau	LK Gross Gerau	Capt R L Patten
H-59	Alsfield	LK Alsfield	Capt W P Burkes
H-60	Erbach	LK Erbach	Capt L A Claff
H-62	Lauterbach	LK Lauterbach	Capt H Nickelsberg

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
Bremen Sub-District			
E2C2	Bremen	Bremen Sub-District	Lt Col B C Welker
G1C2	Wesermünde	SK Bremerhaven	Lt Col L S Diggs
H4C2	Osterholz-Scharmbeck	LK Osterholz	Lt Col J R Reed
I10C2	Loxstedt	LK Wesermünde	Capt J F Flynn
I11C2	Brake	LK Wesermarsch	Capt M L Krauss
I12C2	Nordenham	GM Nordenham	Capt G R Zeek

EASTERN MILITARY DISTRICT

Thrd U.S. Army

Office of Mil Govt for Bavaria	Munich	Eastern District	Brig Gen W. J. Muller
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3d Mil Govt Regt

Hq 3d Mil Govt Regt	Augsburg	Col G. D. Crawford
Hq Co	Augsburg	1st Lt Wm Irwin
Sv Co	Augsburg	Capt J O'Malley
1st Maint Plat	Augsburg	Capt J O'Malley
2d Maint Plat	Uttenreuth	1st Lt C Casper
3d Maint Plat	Straubing	1st Lt C. T. Enbody
R & T Co	Augsburg	1st Lt T J May
3d MG Med Det	Munich	Lt Col C Shields
3d MG Med Sec	Augsburg	Capt H S Price

LAND BAYERN

Office of Mil Govt for Bavaria	Munich	Land Bayern	Brig Gen W. J. Muller
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Regierungsbezirk Mainfranken

Co A	Ochsenfurt	RB Mainfranken	1st Lt H A Lenert
E-202	Würzburg	SK-LK Würzburg	Lt Col M E Henderson
F-210	Würzburg	SK-LK Aschaffenburg	Maj J B Bradford
G-220	Aschaffenburg	SK-LK Schweinfurt	Maj C M Emerick
G-221	Schweinfurt	LK Kitzingen	Maj A S Grove
H-250	Bad Kissingen	LK Kitzingen	Capt M A Potter
H-251	Kitzingen	LK Alzenau	Capt J B Lynn
I-330	Alzenau	LK Brückenau	Maj E E Shovea
I-331	Brückenau	LK Ebern	Capt H B Clark Jr
I-332	Ebern	LK Gemünden	Capt S L Tulin
I-333	Gemünden	LK Gerolzhofen	Capt K N Galloway
I-334	Gerolzhofen	LK Hammelburg	Capt W J Tonkin
I-335	Hammelburg	LK Hassfurt	Capt E H Emery
I-336	Hassfurt	LK Hofheim	Capt T F Griffen
I-337	Hofheim	LK Karlstadt	Capt W Hitt
I-338	Karlstadt	LK Königshofen	1st Lt W E Brayden
I-339	Königshofen	LK Lohr	Capt A W Peterson
I-340	Lohr	LK Marktheidenfeld	Capt Elmer E Kelly
I-341	Marktheidenfeld	LK Mellrichstadt	Capt M B Voorhees
I-342	Mellrichstadt	LK Miltenberg	Capt J. J. Schaller (actg)
I-343	Miltenberg	LK Neustadt a. d. Salle	Capt D J Huffman
I-344	Neustadt Salle	LK Obernburg	1st Lt E F Warnke
I-345	Obernburg	LK Ochsenfurt	Capt B H Logan
I-346	Ochsenfurt		Capt H A Storm

Regierungsbezirk Ober & Mittelfranken

Co C	Ansbach	RB Ober & Mittelfranken	1st Lt G N Hultzen
E-203	Ansbach	SK-LK Nürnberg	Col E M Haight
F-211	Nürnberg	SK-LK Ansbach	Col C H Andrews
G-228	Ansbach	SK-LK Fürth	Maj W R Whitaker
G-229	Fürth	LK Dinkelsbühl	Capt J D Cofer
H-261	Dinkelsbühl	LK Eichstadt	Maj J. W. Hall
H-262	Eichstadt	LK Feuchtwangen	Maj W T Staats
H-263	Feuchtwangen	LK Gunzenhausen	Capt C E Wilhelm
H-264	Gunzenhausen	LK Hersbruck	Maj H W Zurn
H-265	Hersbruck	LK Hilpoltstein	Maj F M Dunbaugh
H-266	Hilpoltstein		Maj H T Lund

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
H-267	Weissenburg	LK Weissenburg	Maj W S Bailey
H-268	Rothenburg	LK Rothenburg	Maj R C Anderson
H-269	Schwalbach	LK Schwalbach	Maj R H Stringer
H-270	Scheinfeld	LK Scheinfeld	Maj H C Kauffmann
H-271	Windshiem	LK Uffenheim	Capt M C Baer
H-272	Lauf	LK Lauf	Capt E N Humphrey
H-273	Neustadt a. d. Aisch	LK Neustadt a. d. Aisch	Maj F K Hinchey
Co B	Bamberg		Capt W H Cox
G-222	Bamberg	SK-LK Bamberg	Maj J A Watkins
G-223	Bayreuth	SK-LK Bayreuth	Lt Col C J Reilly
G-224	Erlangen	LK Erlangen	Lt Col H Hargrave
G-225	Coburg	SK-LK Coburg	Maj H Lockland
G-226	Kronach	LK Kronach	Maj H I Woodall
G-227	Hof	SK-LK Hof	Maj A R Giroux
G-247	Lichtenfels	LK Lichtenfels	Maj J R Case
H-252	Ebermannstadt	LK Ebermannstadt	1st Lt J J Bianchi
H-253	Hochstadt	LK Hochstadt a. d. Aisch	Capt R G Hanford
H-254	Kulmbach	LK Kulmbach	Maj P B Lamson
H-255	Pegnitz	LK Pegnitz	Maj M F Skinner
H-256	Munchberg	LK Munchberg	Maj A C Abbott
H-258	Rehau	LK Rehau	Capt R H Dodds
H-259	Wunseidel	LK Wunseidel	Capt D H Alexander
H-260	Forcheim	LK Forcheim	Lt Col F Robie
I-347	Naila	LK Naila	Capt H W Newell
I-348	Stadtsteinach	LK Stadtsteinach	1st Lt H F Casademont

Regierungbezirk Niederbayern & Oberpfalz

Co D	Regensburg		Capt V A Grasso
E-204	Regensburg	RB Niederbayern & Oberpfalz	Lt Col Hasting
F-212	Regensburg	SK-LK Regensburg	Lt Col S S Speaks
G-230	Weiden	SK Weiden &	
H-274	Amberg	LK Neustadt a. d. Wald	Capt R A Rosan
		SK-LK Amberg	Maj Mattox
G-244	Cham	LK Cham	Maj C E McDaniel
H-275	Burglengenfeld	LK Burglengenfeld	Capt E. Fichter
H-276	Parsberg	LK Parsberg	Maj H J Mrachek
H-277	Tirschenreuth	LK Tirschenreuth	Capt F P Murray
H-278	Neunburg	LK Neunburg vorm Wald	Maj J J Egan
H-279	Eschenbach	LK Eschenbach i. d. Opf.	Capt W R Baylies
I-349	Kemnath	LK Kemnath	Capt W G Montpas
I-350	Nabburg	LK Nabburg	Capt G Doyle
I-351	Oberviechtach	LK Oberviechtach	Capt R A Berry
I-352	Riedenberg	LK Riedenberg	Capt C V Hansen
I-353	Vohenstrauß	LK Vohenstrauß	1st Lt C. A. Harrington
I-354	Roding	LK Roding	Capt C R Bucheit
I-355	Waldmünchen	LK Waldmünchen	Capt J E Hudson
I-356	Beilngries	LK Beilngries	Capt J J Mallon
I-357	Neumarkt	LK Neumarkt i. d. Opf.	1st Lt W N Blanton
I-358	Sulzbach-Rosenburg	LK Sulzbach-Rosenburg	Capt S. E. Prall
I-379	Kötzting	LK Kötzting	Capt E L Davis, Jr.
Co H	Regensburg		1st Lt C G Savelli
G-243	Passau	SK-LK Passau	Lt Col F W Hanger
G-245	Landshut	SK-LK Landshut	Capt A J Wann
G-246	Straubing	SK-LK Straubing	Maj H T Olsen
H-301	Deggendorf	LK Deggendorf	Capt L C Smullenberger
H-302	Eszenfelden	LK Eszenfelden	Capt E W Manning
H-303	Grafenau	LK Grafenau	Capt H S Rick
H-304	Kelheim	LK Kelheim	Capt O DeBogdan
H-305	Landau	LK Landau a. d. Isar	Maj R M Stribling
H-306	Pfarrkirchen	LK Pfarrkirchen	Capt W D Baird
H-307	Zweisel	LK Regen	Capt A R Sphar
H-308	Vilshofen	LK Vilshofen	Capt W. J. Fitzpatrick
H-309	Vilsbiburg	LK Vilsbiburg	Capt J W Fleschman
H-310	Freyung	LK Wolfstein	Capt R W Douglass
I-375	Bogen	LK Bogen	Capt A G Albert
I-377	Dingolfing	LK Dingolfing	Capt B E Reichhardt
I-378	Griesbach	LK Griesbach	Capt A S Gallant

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
I-379	Kötzing	LK Kötzing	Capt E. L. Davis, Jr.
I-380	Mainburg	LK Mainburg	Capt W Wickersham
I-381	Mallersdorf	LK Mallersdorf	Capt S R Jacobs
I-382	Rottenburg	LK Rottenburg	Capt E A Russo
I-383	Viechtach	LK Viechtach	Capt J F Vaile
I-385	Wegscheid	LK Wegscheid	Capt H Walter

Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern

Co F	Munich		1st Lt J MacDonough
E-205	Munich	RB Oberbayern	Lt Col J W Hensel
F-213	Munich	SK-LS Munich	Lt Col E Keller Jr
G-236	Partenkirchen	LK Garmisch-Partenkirchen	Maj C H Heyl (actg)
G-237	Ingolstadt	SK-LK Ingolstadt	Capt L H Norins
G-238	Munich	LK Munich	Maj M T Mawrence
H-286	Fürstenfeldbruck	LK Fürstenfeldbruck	Capt J J McBride
H-287	Landsberg	LK Landsberg	Capt C A Rein
H-288	Pfaffenhofen	LK Pfaffenhofen	Maj C A Sloat
H-289	Starnberg	LK Starnberg	Capt M Shellenberger
H-290	Weilheim	LK Weilheim	Maj E C Wills
H-291	Wolftratshausen	LK Wolftratshausen	Capt C H Bischoff
I-362	Aichach	LK Aichach	Capt L. R. Day
I-364	Schrobenhausen	LK Schrobenhausen	Capt R G Hill Jr
I-365	Munich	Bavarian Supply	Capt F S Franke
I-367	Dachau	LK Dachau	1st Lt V A Burke
I-368	Schöngau	LK Schöngau	Capt C E Carlsen
Co E	Wasserburg		Capt J T Collier
G-231	Freising	LK Freising	Maj A G Snow
G-232	Miesbach	LK Miesbach	Maj L L Haupt
G-233	Traunstein	LK Traunstein	Capt F L Tracy
G-234	Altötting	LK Altötting	Capt R L Montague
G-235	Rosenheim	SK-LK Rosenheim	Maj R G MacDonald
H-280	Erding	LK Erding	Capt H J Bierman
H-281	Laufen	LK Laufen	Capt S L Jones Jr
H-282	Mühldorf	LK Mühldorf	Maj C E Vickerman
H-283	Wasserburg	LK Wasserburg	Capt M J Groves
H-284	Bad Tolz	LK Tolz	Maj J Letteriello
H-285	Aibling	LK Aibling	Maj E J Newmeyer
H-311	Berchtesgaden	LK Berchtersgaden	Maj M E DiPietro
I-361	Ebersberg	LK Ebersberg	Capt G E Horwath

Regierungsbezirk Schwaben

Co G	Ziemetshausen		1st Lt O Melhenry
E-206	Augsburg	RB Schwaben	Lt Col R L Hiles
F-214	Augsburg	SK-LK Augsburg	Lt Col R A Norton
G-239	Dillingen	LK Dillingen	Maj C F Baker
G-240	Weissenhorn	LK Neu Ulm	Maj J A Blakemore
G-241	Sonthofen	LK Sonthofen	Maj A B Ebbers
G-242	Kempten	SK-LK Kempten	1st Lt B M Ziegler
H-292	Donauwörth	LK Donauwörth	Maj H L Snapp
H-293	Günzburg	LK Günzburg	Capt J G Horrell
H-294	Markt Oberdorf	LK Markt Oberdorf	Capt J O Renalds
H-295	Memmingen	LK Memmingen	Maj R F Wagner
H-296	Mindelheim	LK Mindelheim	Maj E C Bunker
H-297	Neuberg	LK Neuberg a. d. Donau	Capt W H Oswalt
H-298	Nordlingen	LK Nordlingen	Capt S H Brown
H-299	Füssen	LK Füssen	Capt T R Schweer
H-300	Krumbach	LK Krumbach	1st Lt L. E. Dunn
I-369	Illertissen	LK Illertissen	Maj W S Reed
I-370	Kaufbeuren	LK Kaufbeuren	Maj E M Ross
I-372	Wertingen	LK Wertingen	Capt R E Hale
I-373	Friedberg	LK Friedberg	Maj P S Webb
I-374	Schwabmünchen	LK Schwabmünchen	1st Lt L E Smith

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
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U. S. MILITARY DISTRICT — BERLIN

Office of
Mil Govt
(U. S. Sector
Berlin) Berlin

U. S. Berlin District

Col F L Howley

Detachments Disbanded:

2d Mil Govt Regt:

Co C: H-66, H-74, I-144, I-161.

3d Mil Govt Regt:

Co H: I-376

Redesignation of Detachments:

3d Mil Govt Regt:

Old Designation	New Designation	Location Operation	Area of Operation
G-244	H-274	Cham	LK Cham
			LK Kötzing
H-274	G-244	Amberg	SK-LK Amberg

Note: E-201 integrated with Office of Mil
Govt for Bavaria, but not disbanded.

